AMENDMENTS TO THE SPECIFICATION

Amend the paragraph from page 11, line 10 to page 12, line 5 as follows:

The flexibility was tested on the number of cracks produced when the original enameled wire is wound on a rod having the same diameter as that of the enameled wire and the number of cracks when the enameled wire after being stretched by 10% is wound on itself. In FIG. 4, mark ◎ in the flexibility column indicates no cracks in either enameled wires, mark ○ indicates 5 cracks or less in only the case when the enameled wire, after being stretched by 10%, is wound on itself and mark △ indicates cracks in only the case when the enameled wire, after being stretched by 10%, is wound. Mark × in the flexibility column indicates a case where there are cracks occurring when the enameled wire, which is not stretched, is wound on itself. The adhesion was evaluated on the basis of cracks occurred when the enameled wire is abruptly stretched by 20% and mark ◎ in the adhesion column indicates no cracks, mark ○ indicates 3 cracks or less, mark △ indicates 10 cracks or less and mark × in the adhesion column indicates 10 cracks or more. The V-t characteristics were evaluated by time (in minute) measured from a time instance at which a voltage 2KV, 10KHz is applied to a stranded enameled wire to a time at which the wire is broken down. The thermal degradation characteristics were evaluated by survival probability (%) of the enameled wire, which is obtained by comparing the breakdown voltage of the stranded enameled wire, which is thermally degraded in a thermoregulator at a predetermined temperature, measured at a room temperature with that of the stranded enameled wire before being thermally degraded. Since the thermal degradation characteristics depend upon the kind of material of the enamel coating layer of the enameled wire, the predetermined temperature of the thermoregulator is not constant. The evaluation result will be considered with reference to the table shown in FIG. 4.